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INDONESIA

FACT SHEET

EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMI RESPONSE

Update – April 14, 2005

Highlights

In response to the March 28th earthquake off the coast of Indonesia, USAID provided \$100,000 to support CARE and Save the Children in their relief activities, including the provision of emergency supplies and transport. In addition, food and other relief supplies already in Indonesia are being transported via ferry to meet emergency needs.

The U.S. Navy hospital ship USNS Mercy and its supporting fleet, including 4 helicopters arrived off the coast of Nias on April 5, 2005 to provide medical assistance to earthquake-affected populations. This response reflects the continued U.S. commitment to humanitarian assistance, regional cooperation and security in the region. The Mercy departed its San Diego homeport Jan. 5, as part of Operation Unified Assistance relief efforts following the devastating earthquake and tsunami that struck the region on December 26. From February 6 to April, more than 500 U.S. Navy and NGO medical staff, volunteers from Project HOPE, uniformed Public Health Service members and Navy support personnel treated more than 17,500 patients in operation in Banda Aceh, Alor and Dili, East Timor.

Since the tragic December earthquake and tsunami, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies have worked closely with the Government of Indonesia to provide relief and other assistance to those affected. To date, USAID has provided more than \$53.3 million in emergency food assistance, relief supplies, shelter, water and sanitation, health, livelihoods and other support for affected communities in Aceh and North Sumatra.

Relief & Recovery:

USAID launched the Community-Based Recovery project, which is working with 53 communities and Syiah Kuala University to improve livelihoods and ensure community-driven recovery and development. \$1.5 has been granted to communities to address initial priorities.

USAID recently increased support to International Relief & Development, Mercy Corps and Project Concern International to develop cash-for-work, livelihood recovery, health and water & sanitation activities.

USAID is working with YIPD, a local NGO, and Syiah Kuala University to re-establish local government offices and the delivery of basic services in three districts. USAID is help communities map and re-establish property ownership, so people can assert their rights to property and have a basis for discussing the redevelopment of their communities. This work is being done with the support and involvement of local government officials.

USAID also supports a range of community-based activities designed to assist in both the physical and livelihood/social recovery and reconstruction. One example is USAID's new Community-Based Recovery Initiative (CBR Initiative) in Aceh, which is initially working in 53 villages in Kabupaten Aceh Besar and Kabupaten Pidie.



On December 26, USAID began emergency humanitarian assistance. With \$2.3 million in immediate USG support, the Indonesian Red Cross began providing emergency services to victims, including shelter, water, food and medical services. With \$3.5 million, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) began transporting and delivering relief supplies, such as water, food, plastic sheeting, generators, fuel and medical supplies to affected areas in Aceh and North Sumatra. Later two USAID-chartered planes delivered thousands of water containers, jerry cans, and other relief supplies to Medan, including plastic sheeting to shelter over 5,000 families.

From the beginning there has been excellent US Embassy/USAID/US Military/Indonesian Military (TNI) cooperation. For example, USAID and US Embassy personnel on the ground in Banda Aceh and in Medan coordinated closely with the U.S. Military on logistics, especially to prioritize the delivery of relief items. TNI assisted in loading all relief planes and accompanied U.S. helicopter sorties and trucks delivering relief supplies. The USS Abraham Lincoln, USS Bonhomme Richard, and USS Fort McHenry with their 40 plus helicopters and amphibious landing craft were key to relief supply delivery.

The successful cooperation between USAID, other civilian aid agencies and the U.S. military marked a high point in one of the biggest, emergency, humanitarian relief operations in history. The U.S. military has supported the response efforts through helicopter and landing craft that enabled USAID and other relief agencies to provide life-saving assistance. Before the departure of the USS Abraham Lincoln, 2,800 relief missions had been flown, over 2,200 medical patients treated, and 4,000 tons of supplies had been delivered.

USAID cash-for-work programs employed 31,082 beneficiaries to work 603,331 person days labor. Total cash to workers is \$2.2 million. Average daily wage per worker was \$3.99. The main activities included clean up of villages, boat building, schools, health posts, recycling of wood products, sanitation programs, and general debris clean up. Implementing partners include Muhammadiyah, Mercy Corps, Lembaga Pembinaan Dan Pengembangan Masyarakat (LPPM), International Relief and Development and Project Concern International.

USAID through CARE has provided 130,000 bottles of Safe Water System (SWS), a home water chlorination kit pioneered by the US Centers for Disease Control (USCDC). One capful purifies 20 liters of water. CARE, is also working directly with health centers at Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps to prevent needless deaths. USAID with CARE has also provided hygiene improvement kits to approximately 41,500 displaced families. These programs are active in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, and Simeulue.

Examples of ongoing USAID-funded relief and recovery programs include work by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), which is operating two mobile health clinics servicing Meulaboh and Banda Aceh, and focusing on water and sanitation, school cleaning, latrine construction, and health worker training. With USAID support, 267 IOM trucks are distributing relief supplies in/around Banda Aceh and Meulaboh. With USAID support, International Medical Corps (IMC) continues to provide teams of medical personnel for mobile health units, rehabilitation of local health clinics, malaria control, and psychosocial support in Banda Aceh and remote areas on the West Coast; the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) established a sentinel health surveillance system for tsunami-affected areas of Aceh and Northern Sumatra provinces; the Naval Medical Research Unit in collaboration with the Ministry of Health to establish a "WHO Reference diagnostic laboratory" in BA to test and diagnose diseases posing risks; UNICEF continues to develop child protection and psycho-social activities in affected areas; and Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics



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(JHPIEGO) for maternal and child health continue to work with midwives to restore maternal and neonatal care.

Reconstruction:

The U.S. Government's reconstruction activities will foster a smooth transition from relief to long-term recovery and rehabilitate critical large and small infrastructure in order to restore basic services (health, education), revitalize economic livelihoods, and foster the return of people to revived communities. Priorities under discussion/review include: 1) specific infrastructure prioritized by these communities, in addition to large signature infrastructure; 2) shelter 3) early warning/disaster mitigation; 4) good governance and administration; 5) restoration of livelihoods.

FAST FACTS: U.S. ASSISTANCE

Total USAID Assistance Committed to Date for Indonesia: \$53.3 million
Total U.S. Government request for Affected Region: \$950 million
(*Not including value of assistance from the U.S. Dept. of Defense)

For more information on the tsunami and USAID's work, please see "Tsunami Response" at www.usaid.gov/id

TSUNAMI IN INDONESIA

Dead:	126,732
Missing:	93,662
Displaced:	533,770

Source: Government of Indonesia, 3/22/05